

specimen of this seal showing the Cary arms is preserved in the Secretary of State's office. During Glover's presidency (1710) he used his private seal, and on one occasion he writes: "These papers ought to have come under the public seal, but that being forcibly detained in the hands of those who are professed enemies of the Church as well as to all good order, it could not be procured on this occasion."²

In 1720 Westmoreland and others composing the Lords of Trade proposed to the Lords Justices "that two great seals should forthwith be prepared to be used in the two Provinces of South and North Carolina,"³ but I find no record of any action being taken upon this recommendation. On February 3, 1729/30, the Lords of Trade recommended to the King that he order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina.⁴

On February 21, 1729/30, his Majesty in council was pleased to approve and order "that a Publick Seal be prepared and given to the Governor of the said Province of North Carolina. And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do cause a Draft of such seal to be prepared and laid before His Majesty at the Board for his Royal Approbation."⁵

On March 25, 1730, the Lords of Trade laid before his Majesty for his royal approbation a draft of a proposed seal for the Province of North Carolina "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majesty with this Motto *Quae sera tamen respexit* and this inscription round the circumference *Sigillum Provinciae Nostrae Carolinae, Septentrionalis.*" The background on which the King and these figures stand is an outline map of the coastal region of North Carolina, and in the offing is to be seen a ship. "On the reverse of this seal we would humbly propose Your Majesty's Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto with this Inscription round the circumference, *Geo: II: Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunenbergi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector.*"⁶ On the 10th day of April, 1730, the King approved the above recommendations, except that it appears *Georgius Secundus* was to be substituted for *Geo. II.*, and his chief engraver of seals was ordered to "engrave a silver seal according to said draught."⁷ Mr. Rollos,

²C. R., Vol. I, p. 733.

³C. R., Vol. III, p. 75.

⁴C. R., Vol. III, pp. 79-80.

⁵C. R., Vol. II, p. 394.

⁶C. R., Vol. III, p. 76.

⁷C. R., Vol. III, p. 80.